

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 30, 2004

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 17, 2004

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 24, 2004

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 29, 2004

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 16, 2004

SENATE BILL**No. 1795**

Introduced by Senator Alarcon

February 20, 2004

An act to add ~~Sections 66204.1 and 66204.2~~ *Section 66204.1* to the Education Code, relating to career preparation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1795, as amended, Alarcon. ~~High Performance High School Act~~ *Pupil preparation.*

Existing law requires the superintendent of Public Instruction to assist all school districts to ensure that all public high school pupils have access to a core curriculum that meets the admission requirements of the University of California and the California State University.

~~This bill would authorize the Superintendent to designate as a High Performance High School each high school that meets specified coursework criteria. The bill would require the superintendent to develop prescribed outcome measures to monitor each participating high school.~~

The bill would require each high school to advise each pupil *and his or her parent or guardian* prior to entering high school of ~~their~~ *his or her* right to enroll in a rigorous college preparatory program ~~or, as well~~

as his or her need to enroll in a standards-based rigorous curriculum, which may include a rigorous career technical preparation program, or both. The bill would also require a school district to provide supplemental services to a pupil at or below the minimum level of proficiency, upon the request of the parent or guardian. By imposing additional duties on school districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that by ~~2009~~ 2012 all high school pupils be enrolled in ~~core standard-based~~ *standards-based rigorous* curriculum that will ~~enable~~ *prepare* them to pursue an array of postsecondary options, including career technical training and ~~four-year public postsecondary universities education.~~

The bill would require the superintendent, ~~in cooperation with teachers, advocates, and the business community, to define rigorous coursework and work with the State Board of Education, the California State University, and the University of California to align academic content standards with the admission requirements of public universities to convene a panel for the purpose of defining standards-based rigorous curriculum.~~

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. ~~(a)~~—The Legislature hereby finds and declares
- 2 all of the following:
- 3 ~~(1)~~—
- 4 (a) Less than 10 percent of California public high schools have
- 5 reached an acceptable academic performance index (API) score of

1 800, and only 40 percent of high schools reach their annual API
2 growth targets.

3 ~~(2)–~~

4 (b) The majority of California public high school pupils are not
5 reaching the academic levels needed to succeed in the workplace,
6 college, or as effective citizens.

7 ~~(3)–~~

8 (c) Appropriate preparation and more rigorous curriculum
9 leads to higher achievement levels for all pupils.

10 ~~(4)–~~

11 (d) Pupils in the lowest academic quartile who are enrolled in
12 college readiness curriculum achieve higher results on reading and
13 mathematics assessments than their counterparts who are enrolled
14 in less demanding courses.

15 ~~(5)–~~

16 (e) Career Technical Education pupils who are enrolled in a
17 rigorous college readiness curriculum reach higher reading
18 achievement levels than their counterparts who are enrolled in
19 low-level courses.

20 ~~(6)–~~

21 (f) Sixty-five percent of graduating high school pupils in
22 California do not successfully complete the curriculum required
23 for admission to the University of California and the California
24 State University, nor are they adequately prepared to do college
25 level work in the California Community Colleges.

26 ~~(7)–~~

27 (g) Without the curriculum necessary for college admission,
28 low-income and graduating seniors of color are disproportionately
29 ineligible to apply to the University of California or California
30 State University.

31 ~~(8)–~~

32 (h) A rigorous high school curriculum is the single most
33 important factor for college completion for entry into the rapidly
34 expanding, technically demanding careers of the modern
35 economy.

36 ~~(b) This act shall be known as the High Performance High~~
37 ~~School Act.~~

38 SEC. 2. Section 66204.1 is added to the Education Code, to
39 read:

~~66204.1. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that by 2009 all high school pupils be enrolled in core standards-based curriculum that will enable them to pursue an array of postsecondary options, including career technical training and four-year public postsecondary universities. After the 10th grade, pupils that have developed postsecondary plans with their parents and counselors shall have flexibility in the necessary core curriculum to implement those plans.~~

66204.1. (a) *It is the intent of the Legislature that by 2012 all high school pupils be enrolled in standards-based rigorous curriculum that will prepare them to pursue an array of options upon graduation, including additional sequential career technical training, and postsecondary education, or to immediately join the 21st century workforce.*

(b) In order to meet the intent of subdivision (a), no later than 2005, each school district shall identify pupils in the 5th grade that may not be academically prepared to take rigorous courses in high school. School districts may use existing funds to ensure pupils are able to meet rigorous course requirements by 2008.

~~(c) Each high school shall inform pupils prior to entering high school about sequential career technical programs and admission requirements for four-year public postsecondary universities.~~

~~(d) Each high school shall inform each pupil prior to entering high school of their right to enroll in a rigorous college preparatory curriculum or a rigorous career technical program, or both.~~

(c) *Each high school shall inform each pupil and his or her parent or guardian prior to entering high school about the admission requirements of the University of California and California State University and career technical programs that are part of the standards-based rigorous curriculum.*

(d) *Each high school shall inform each pupil and his or her parent or guardian prior to entering high school of his or her right to enroll in a rigorous college preparatory curriculum as well as his or her need to enroll in a standards-based rigorous curriculum, which may include a standards-aligned rigorous career technical program. "Rigorous college preparatory curriculum" means a sequence of courses that is approved by the University of California and that is required for a pupil to be eligible for admission to the University of California or the California State University. A parent or guardian shall be informed of his or her*

1 right to withdraw his or her child from the college preparatory
2 classes at any time and enter him or her into a program aimed at
3 satisfying the state or local high school graduation requirements.
4 At the end of the first semester of grade 9, the pupil and his or her
5 parent or guardian shall declare the intent of the pupil to take one
6 or all of a pattern of courses leading to one of the options described
7 in subdivision (a). The pupil and his or her parent or guardian may
8 change that option at any time. A parent or guardian shall be
9 informed that if his or her child is performing at or below the
10 minimum level of proficiency in college preparatory or career
11 technical classes, he or she may request and receive supplemental
12 services to support his or her child and continue in the program.
13 These supplemental services are to be provided through existing
14 resources.

15 (e) (1) Each high school shall accommodate each pupil who
16 requests a college preparatory class, by methods including, but not
17 limited to, all of the following:

- 18 (A) Reorganizing class offerings.
- 19 (B) Offering combination classes.
- 20 (C) Increasing the rigor of classroom curricula.
- 21 (D) Reorganizing class schedules.
- 22 (E) Increasing on-line courses.

23 (2) The superintendent may work with high schools to
24 implement this subdivision, focusing on the schools that offer the
25 fewest college preparatory classes.

26 (3) This subdivision shall be implemented within existing
27 resources available to high schools.

28 ~~(4) A parent may withdraw his or her child from college~~
29 ~~preparatory classes at any time.~~

30 ~~(5) Each high school shall ensure that the number of career~~
31 ~~technical courses offered is maintained.~~

32 ~~(g) The superintendent, in cooperation with teachers,~~
33 ~~advocates, and the business community, shall define rigorous~~
34 ~~coursework.~~

35 ~~(h) The superintendent, in cooperation with the State Board of~~
36 ~~Education, the California State University and the University of~~
37 ~~California shall align academic content standards with the~~
38 ~~admissions requirements of public universities.~~

39 ~~(i) The superintendent may assist school districts in meeting~~
40 ~~the requirements of this section.~~

(f) *The superintendent shall convene a panel for the purpose of defining “standards-based rigorous curriculum.” The panel shall be comprised of a majority of middle and high school teachers including career technical education teachers who are currently teaching in middle and high school. This panel shall include professors employed by the University of California and California State University, advocates, members of the business community, and parents and guardians.*

~~SEC. 3. Section 66204.2 is added to the Education Code, to read:~~

~~66204.2. (a) The superintendent may designate a high school as a High Performance High School if the high school voluntarily adopts rigorous high school coursework sufficient for graduates to be eligible to enter California’s four-year public universities and enroll in career technical training.~~

~~(b) The superintendent shall establish criteria for the designation of a high school as a High Performance High School pursuant to subdivision (a). A high school meeting the criteria established by the superintendent pursuant to this subdivision may apply directly to the superintendent for the designation.~~

~~(c) The superintendent shall develop outcome measures to monitor each high school designated as a High Performance High School pursuant to subdivision (a). The outcome measures shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following measurements:~~

~~(1) Whether there is an increase in the number of graduates.~~

~~(2) Whether there is a decrease in the dropout rate.~~

~~(3) Whether there is an increase in the number of students entering apprenticeship training programs, community colleges, or private post-secondary training institutions.~~

~~(4) Whether there is an increase in the number or percentage of pupils eligible to attend a California public university.~~

~~SEC. 4.—~~

~~SEC. 3. Notwithstanding Section 17610 of the Government Code, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code. If the statewide cost of the claim for reimbursement does not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000),~~

- 1 reimbursement shall be made from the State Mandates Claims
- 2 Fund.

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